

STRIKE WOMEN'S NEW WEAPON

CAPS, DOLLYS AND OTHERS
BLINDED WITH RED PEPPER

Police Taken Aback by New Method of Attack. Men Come to the Rescue of the Women and Are Beaten Back. Women Held for Pepper Throwing.

It has been a rare experience for New York policemen to have to deal with women of all ages who can fight as fiercely as men and who sometimes fight more ferociously than the toughest men. The police have as a rule to combat, and those policemen who were on duty around the Williamsburg sugar refinery yesterday in connection with the strike going on there met with a surprise when some of them found themselves victims of a onslaught by wives and other women sympathizers of the strikers.

Capt. Dooley of the Bedford avenue station got the surprise of his life when one of the women hurled red pepper into his eyes as he was investigating a possible noise. The captain was in plain clothes, or it is a safe bet that even the interloping women of this police settlement would not have assailed him so readily. But Dooley got the taste of the confinement so intensely that he was able to see red without any difficulty or stretch of the imagination whatever, and so did some of his men, with the result that the greatest of the established Kent avenue police, South Third street, got a taste of premeditated police methods.

It happened at the noon hour and was over in a few minutes, but it was warm water to the police. Since the 2,300 workmen in the Williamsburg refinery went on strike there have been sporadic outbreaks of ill temper on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers, but except for the shooting some time ago, the last victim of which is to be buried to-day, having succumbed to the lot of a series of amputations of a leg, he had been nothing more than an outcasted woman yesterday. Take the word of Lieut. Tall Bill Brennan for it, who used to work in these same factories many years ago and now as a police officer guards the peace of the district for six hours a stretch. He was away on sorrowful funeral duty yesterday morning and so, the trouble came.

The workmen in the sugar factories who have taken the places of strikers, their number is not known definitely but outside estimates put it at about one hundred. The number normally working had knoozed off for the noon meal. They had all been warned that it would not be well for them to attempt to buy anything to eat in the stores of the neighborhood, most of whose proprietors were connected with or sympathized with the strikers, who were their regular customers. Some of the workers disregarded the warning and appeared to think that they had the right as citizens to go where they had to make purchases where the things they desired were to be had.

A half dozen of the men walked across Kent avenue yesterday at noon and one of their number bought two cents worth of bread at a delicatessen store. Police were everywhere in the offing watching to preserve the peace, and in particular to preserve the peace of the police. A bottle of red pepper was thrown into the store and the police hastened to follow the strike breakers who went to the store at 297 Kent avenue. A bottle stuffed with oil and which was burning came out of the window toward one of the bluecoats, but that was a light attack and bothered nobody. More serious business was ahead.

Women in and about the store who recognized the strike breakers as enemies set upon them and when the police tried to protect the women, they did not take an active part in attacking the police. The police stood by and laughed at the fracas. The strike breakers made the best of their way to the store and the men strikers came to the rescue of their women, who were having their clothing torn and recked not. The men were hauled and hauled and hauled.

While Patrolman Hahney was trying to arrest a man for throwing bottles at him in front of 297 somebody hurled a handful of red pepper into his eyes and nearly blinded him for a few minutes. The pain was so sharp that it overcame him temporarily, though he eventually got the man he was after. This Hahney was chasing the man and the small mob of women and a few men were converging upon a neighboring hallway. The chase having left the provision store, Capt. Dooley's men came to the rescue and took a hand and one of the women with red pepper threw some of it into his face. The captain was momentarily knocked out, but he held to the charge and the men hastened to have a part in the "fun." One of the men said afterward: "You couldn't hit Dooley."

Dooley laid his eyes on a little later but some of his men went to the hospital for attendance, but not before they had landed all the disturbances in the Bedford avenue station. The prisoners included Stanislaus Glener, 26 years old, of 305 Kent avenue, who was charged by Patrolman Hahney with attempting to assault the police by attacking him with a bottle in front of 297 Kent avenue, without reference to the attack with red pepper from which Hahney had suffered at Kent and near the women; Mary Molosofsky, 28 years old, of 297 Kent avenue, charged by Patrolman John C. Muller with throwing pepper into his eyes while he was in the act of protecting employees of the refinery at 297 Kent avenue; Eva Vazavitch, 27 years old, of 63 South Second street, charged by Mounted Patrolman Thomas J. Lynch with striking him in the head with a club; Mrs. Mary Glener, aged 32, wife of Stanislaus, and Mrs. Anne Kransky, aged 27. The charge against the latter two was merely disorderly conduct, as they were mixed up in the melee but not caught at anything serious. In fact one of the policemen said that he thought one of these women, wholly innocent yesterday, although she had previously been arrested for being too aggressively sympathetic toward the strikers. Glener and Eva Vazavitch were held without bail and Mary Molosofsky was held under \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Huggenbach.

There was no trouble when the strike breakers came out from work last evening. Comparatively few of them, however, got out into the Williamsburg streets, most of them being taken to and from Manhattan by boat.

MRS. MARSHALL GETS DIVORCE.

Tells Court That Her Husband Was Neglectful and Abusive.

RENO, Aug. 16. (Wireless.)—Mrs. Marshall, vice president of the Sonoma Post Card Company, of 17 Market street, New York, last night, Judge Joseph L. Marshall, in the divorce court here today, because she could not persistently ignore her husband and refuse to provide for her and their three children. She told a story of neglect, and in the absence of a sworn or appointed agent, the husband's neglect was fully established. The wife has suffered serious illness for weeks since coming to Reno.

She was married in Albany, N. Y., in September, 1907, she said. For some years her husband and she lived happily, but after a time he seemed to change and finally became violent and cruel to her. She said she was married in Albany, N. Y., in September, 1907, she said. For some years her husband and she lived happily, but after a time he seemed to change and finally became violent and cruel to her. She said she was married in Albany, N. Y., in September, 1907, she said. For some years her husband and she lived happily, but after a time he seemed to change and finally became violent and cruel to her.

RAINCOAT FACTORY SACKED.

Strikers Agreed After "Scab" Hunt Among the Details.

The factory of Schachter Bros. raincoat makers at 23 East Broadway, was invaded last night by strikers, who forced their way through the building, breaking windows and doors as they went, in search of "scabs." Nineteen men were arrested. Jacob Schachter, the head of the firm, said he recognized many of the prisoners as former employees. He said his men were busy turning out a last few raincoats for a large order when the mob came crashing through the rooms. Not only did they break windows and doors, but they mauled several of his workers in an attempt to take them along. Police officers from the Madison street station arrived before all the raiders got away. Jacob Schachter had further complaint to make. As he was leaving his office, his mind aggravated by the trouble he had just passed through, he said, two more strikers set upon him and tried to drag him down a side street. He fought them and got away minus his coat.

The cloak manufacturers were reported yesterday that there were indications that the Italian cloakmakers were becoming tired of the strike. A large Italian manufacturer who was once an operator said that his men had offered to return to work, but to avoid attacks on them he had decided to keep his factory closed until the strike is over.

The legal staff of the manufacturers' association established headquarters yesterday at the Hoffman House to hear complaints from workers and their wives of intimidation by strikers. Mrs. Gustave Kleider, a woman who lives in the neighborhood, asked permission to go to the Hoffman House to see the executive committee of the association. She said that on Saturday night while she was at home with her husband, several men broke open the door and threatened to "beat her into little pieces" if she did not prevent her husband from going to work. The manufacturers' association will take the matter to a court to-day.

The manufacturers said that the leaders of the strike had been issuing untruthful reports of alleged factory sackings. A statement by the executive committee of the association said:

"If the whole membership of this association just two members have succeeded and signed up with the union since the strike began. They were expelled from membership immediately. Two other firms have resigned their membership."

HOW IN MIXERS UNION.

President Lewis and Head of Illinois District Denounce Each Other.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16. This was a day of excitement in the convention of United Mine Workers, and at times it seemed as if the delegates would come to blows.

President Lewis charged openly that Illinois officials had lied about his attitude toward the Illinois strike. He called his critics rebels and said they ought to be put out of the organization and kept out. He spoke with fire and energy and did not mince words in expressing his opinion of those who he says have been trying to disrupt the United Mine Workers. It was the speech that had been looked forward to with interest ever since the convention opened last week, for one of the objects of the assembly, as stated in the call, was to determine some plan for the disciplining of the district officers who have been making trouble.

Walker, head of the Illinois district, got back at Lewis by reading some letters which he said he had received from Lewis. He had lied about the Illinois matter, and he asked the convention what ought to be done with a man who did that. Walker denounced Lewis and his course of action in connection with the Illinois strike. "This convention was not called," said Lewis, "to consider the Illinois question. It was called for the purpose of trying to find out how we could get the strike on the strike, and to discipline the rebels within our ranks. That's what they are. I tell you that these men are a menace to the organization, and they persist in their course they should be put out of the organization and kept on the outside. That's where they belong."

But where they belong? The United Mine Workers found that their holding that office was a detriment to the organization. I would get out of the office at once for the good of the organization," retorted Walker.

LOCKOUT THREAT SUSPENDED.

10,000 Bricklayers Have Until Tomorrow to Meet the Builders' Demands.

The Mason Builders Association decided yesterday to extend until tomorrow the time in which the union men employed on the contracts of F. T. Nesbit & Co. must return to work or submit to a lockout of 10,000 men. The two extra days were allowed at the request of officers of the union, who asked that the locals to vote on the question of standing by the trade agreement which for twenty-five years has guaranteed the bricklayers in this city and elsewhere a wage of \$1.00 a day and has enabled them to earn 20 cents an hour on municipal work. If the strikers are unable back to work to-morrow the union men will be locked out. By to-night all the locals will be locked out.

It was stated last evening that locals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 94 have voted to call the strike on. The union men have been excluded from the international union, which ordered the strike. It was stated that the largest local, 31, with 1,500 members, has decided to stand by the trade agreement and to refuse to expel from the international body.

NEW HUNCHAKIST ALARM.

Head Blackmailer Said to Be in Town and Martingoes Coming Out of Jail.

A number of Armenians in New York are uneasy over the coming release from Sing Sing of Levont Martingoes, the unfrocked Armenian priest, who on February 27, 1909, was sentenced to two years and six months for trying to extort \$100,000 from Miran A. Karaghosian, a rug merchant. Less has been heard since that date of the blacklisting operations of the so-called Hunchakist.

Daniel F. Chalan went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with a man whose name was refused, but who, it was said, had been an active foe of the blacklisting and assisted in running the gang down.

This man, an Armenian according to the story, has information that the leader of the Hunchakist has recently arrived in New York and begun among Armenians pretty much the same sort of agitation that preceded the so-called Hunchakist outrages that culminated in the murder of Bedros Hamazkoomian for the murder of Tavshanian and the incarceration of Martingoes.

Cohalan said that he was sure, expects anything but an olive branch when the former priest comes out of prison, on August 27.

Cohalan and Moss were busy for some time with the records in the office of the clerk of General Sessions.

"Our conference was regarding a remission possibility only," said Mr. Moss. The best that could be learned from unofficial sources was that Cohalan wanted to verify Martingoes' statements that he might take such steps as he deemed necessary to protect himself. The Hunchakist Society professes to be a patriotic organization of Armenians, collecting money with the aid of threatening letters and threatening to refuse to pay tribute are functions that have been exercised here in its name.

Mr. Moss said that the Hunchakist quarter that is right in the Armenia district, that is, the Hunchakist, proposed to give him a reception.

JERSEY'S SENATORIAL RACE

BAIRD, LIKE KEAN, REJECTS MURPHY'S CHALLENGE.

His Reasons for Not Submitting His Candidacy to a Popular Vote, With Some Suggestions as to Party Duty. Sillzer's Epistle to the Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Following the example of United States Senator John Kean, David Baird, former Sheriff of Camden county, and at present the most popular Republican leader in the southern part of the State, sent a letter to ex-Gov. Murphy to-day rejecting his suggestion that the three should take advantage of the act under which candidates for the United States Senate may submit their claims to popular vote. Mr. Baird does not believe in direct primaries and does not hesitate to say so. He does believe in the Federal Constitution. In declining ex-Gov. Murphy's offer Mr. Baird said:

"My DEAR GOVERNOR—YOUR letter of the 9th addressed to me, though previously received, has just come to hand. I am sorry that I was leaving on a business trip. This has prevented an earlier answer. Perhaps it is a pity that I have not intended without a reply, but I will answer nevertheless."

The constitution provides that a Senator shall be chosen by the Legislature. The act to which you refer permits but does not require, as some political statements given out intimate, a candidate for the Legislature to submit his name to a popular vote. The highest type of journalism in this city, the best reporters and the best typographers, the chief need of the negro papers, he said, is to get the service of a news bureau.

I am unwilling to ask of any candidate that he surrender his constitutional right and pledge himself to support any one who may at a previous election have been a small fraction of the popular vote, particularly at this late date, and as two-thirds of one branch of the Legislature has already been chosen without such pledges. That this attitude is not inspired by a fear of the result must be evident to you, who of all others are familiar with the former occasions on which I have trusted my fortunes to my fellow citizens in county and State.

Let me suggest that you as chairman of the State committee and I as a humble member would rather be devoted to the duties and energies toward the election of a Republican Governor and Legislature in November than in injecting into a campaign at the eleventh hour a personal contest for United States Senatorship resulting in a reduced Republican vote on election day. The success of the Republican candidate for Governor and of the candidates for the Legislature would mean a great deal to the people of this State, is of more consequence to me than the personnel of the next United States Senate. As your letter first appeared in the public press, I am sure you will not regard it as presumptuous that I give this out for publication.

With assurances of my personal esteem, I am, very truly yours,

DAVID BAIRD.

As the situation is ex-Gov. Murphy and ex-Gov. Stokes have declared that they will seek popular approval through the respective candidacies, while United States Senator Kean and Mr. Baird have declared that they would not. This is likely to lead to a more or less friendly alliance between Murphy and Stokes on the one side and Kean and Baird on the other. The first two will rely upon force of the claims to the nomination, while the latter two will rely upon the force of the claims to the nomination.

Should the suggested alliance materialize it would put Mr. Murphy against Mr. Kean in the northern counties, while Mr. Stokes would be against Mr. Baird in the southern counties. Each of the two would be a formidable opponent of the other. The probability of a new alignment in the party will at least give zest to the coming campaign.

There were at least six men in the party who were not in front of the general store of S. Ruten and Lent, where the post office is housed, they were not careful about the noise they made, either with the engine or the crash of the glass. The engine and the crash of the glass aroused many of the villagers, but when they saw Mr. Stokes and Mr. Baird in the street, they were not so much alarmed. The four men standing guard with guns in their hands. The villagers decided it would be safer to remain indoors.

It didn't take the men five minutes to open the door. The door of the lock and then smashed in the door with a sledge hammer. The stamps they took amounted to about \$50. They also took along a collection of old coins, many of which are valuable. Then they walked out leisurely, jumped into the automobile and whizzed away, with the four men following. The door was left open.

As soon as the burglars were a safe distance away the frightened villagers gave chase. The burglars, however, were not so easily caught. They were miles away. Word was at once telephoned in all directions in the hope that they might be located off, but no report of their passage through nearby villages has been received.

BANKRUPT SALE SET ASIDE.

A Frazin & Oppenheim's Store Goes Back to the Trustee.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Frazin & Oppenheim bankruptcy case has set aside the sale of the store at Sixth avenue and Third street to John Horle, who was one of the official appraisers of the bankrupt estate. The opinion, Judge Noyes writing, the opinion, that Horle on account of his official relation to the case was incapable of purchasing the property. He bought it under a contract to turn it over to the bankrupt estate. The court held that the sale was invalid as to them alone.

The purchasers took possession and have been carrying on the business. The court leaves it to the District Court to restore the original status as far as practicable.

TAL UP ON THEFT CASE.

He Figured in the Case That Got Magistrate Furlong Into Trouble.

Simon Ural, who was one of the persons involved in the charges against former Magistrate Furlong in Brooklyn last year, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a warrant charging him with the theft of \$50 which he had collected for Samuel Kaplan of 31 Lincoln place. Kaplan alleged that Ural had collected the money for him and that Ural appropriated the money for his own use. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Tigue.

Ural was arrested on a charge of abandoning his wife. He paid \$5 to Mrs. F. Arnshtein to have her bail him out. It later was proved that the house which Mrs. Arnshtein gave as security had been sold to Magistrate Furlong. The evidence the Magistrate was convicted.

A TUNNEL WITHOUT SMOKE.

Baltimore and Ohio to Have a New One That's Ventilated.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to sign a contract for the construction of a \$2,000,000 double track tunnel through one of the humps of the Alleghenies at Tunneton, Va. The new tunnel will take the place of the old Kingwood tunnel and will greatly facilitate the movement of trains through that region.

One of the features of the tunnel will be its ventilation. The smoke from the operation of the smoke from engines will be forced ahead of the train and the passengers in the coaches will be free from smoke and cinders.

NEGRO EDITORS AND BANKERS

Tackle Their Problems in National Conventions Here.

The annual convention of the National Negro Press Association and of the National Negro Bankers Association were held at Metropolitan Hall yesterday preliminary to to-day's convention of the National Negro Business League in the Palm Garden.

The greatest problem of the negro bank, according to the Rev. W. R. Pettiford, president of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, is to educate the colored people to know the purpose of the institution.

"Many enterprising negroes fail," he said, "because they are unable to borrow enough capital to carry their business. They pay half of the money in cash when they buy a house, for instance, and then they lose it because they can't raise the remainder before the notes run out. If the capital of some of the wealthy negroes were concentrated in banks this would not happen."

There are fifty-seven negro savings banks in this country, Mr. Pettiford said, of which forty belong to the association. S. S. Brown, cashier of the Federal Savings Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., told how his institution had taught the negroes of that city to invest their savings. Most of them, he said, had to be assured first that they would get their money back if they deposited it. Since February 1 the deposits at the bank have been \$75,000.

At the convention there were thirty delegates provided over by J. H. Anderson, editor of the *Amsterdam News* of New York. He told the editors and reporters that the highest type of journalism in this city, the best reporters and the best typographers, the chief need of the negro papers, he said, is to get the service of a news bureau.

MILD CHINESE MURDERED.

Chu Hin, Restaurant Keeper, Shot Five Times Through the Head.

Chu Hin, the mild Chinese who ran a little restaurant in the Arcade in Chinatown was called to his door last night and shot five times through the head. He rolled down to the bottom of the short flight of stairs outside his door. Two men were arrested as they were running through Mott street.

Chu Hin was educated in an uptown missionary school and was a Christianized Chinese. He was a member of the Chinese Young of the Elizabeth street station. He was shot from where they stood in a back street near the back of Chu Hin's restaurant. They were arrested as they were running down Park street. In the station house they said they knew absolutely nothing about anything, but Lou Wing, a Four Brother man, and friend of Chu Hin, came in and said he knew all about it.

He told how he had been walking through the Arcade when two men, pointing to the prisoners two before the desk, called to "this one" and "that one." Chu Hin did not wait to see what was going to happen. One of the two men, he said, drew a large revolver from his blouse and shot him through the head. The other man fired two more through his forehead.

Tom Yuen said that he lived at 26 Mott street and was a waiter and Lee Fat said that he lived at 15 Mott street and was a laundryman.

NOISY BURGLARS USE AUTO.

Speed Into Upstate Village, Rob the Post Office and Get Away.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Burglars who went to the village in an automobile cracked the safe in the post office at Scottsburg, at the head of Onondaga Lake, at 2 o'clock last night. The burglars used stamps they put on high speed, running their escape.

There were at least six men in the party. They drove up in front of the general store of S. Ruten and Lent, where the post office is housed, they were not careful about the noise they made, either with the engine or the crash of the glass. The engine and the crash of the glass aroused many of the villagers, but when they saw Mr. Stokes and Mr. Baird in the street, they were not so much alarmed. The four men standing guard with guns in their hands. The villagers decided it would be safer to remain indoors.

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FAMOUS CHURCH BURNED.

Cradle of Kansas Prohibition Badly Damaged.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 16. The First Methodist Episcopal Church, said to be the second oldest church in Kansas and known as "The Cradle of Prohibition," was partly destroyed by fire this evening. The fire is supposed to have started from sparks from a passing locomotive. The roof of the building burned off and the inside, including a large pipe organ, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The building, at Fifth and Choctaw streets, was erected in 1859 and has always had an aggressive congregation. In the late '70s a saloon was started on the corner opposite the church and was run with an open bar on Sunday. The members of the church tried to have the bar closed, first by persuasion. When this failed the congregation organized a prohibition club that afterward became Statewide and ultimately resulted in the adoption of the Kansas prohibitory amendment. It was in this way the church got its name.

Appointments by Gov. Fort.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Gov. Fort announced this afternoon the following appointments:

Delegates to the National Conservation Congress to be held at St. Paul, Minn., Foster Voorhes, Elizabeth ex-Gov. Edward C. Stokes, Trenton George L. Renard, Jersey City Edmund B. Osborne, Montclair Chandler W. Biker, Newark William L. Lewis, Paterson Harry Carrow, Camden Marshall Van Winkle, Jersey City John H. Fort, Camden Frederick W. Donnelly, Trenton Henry D. Thompson, Princeton Richard C. Jenkinson, Newark Frederick W. Kaiser, Orange, and John W. Stover, East Orange.

Delegates to the International Tax Association Conference to be held at Milwaukee: Frank B. Jess, Haddon Heights; Richard W. Herbert, Wicomico; Edgar B. Bacon, Jersey City; and A. C. Plysfield, North Plainfield.

Commission on Industrial Old Age Pensions—William D. Otter, Burlington; George M. Hart, Passaic; John A. Moffett, Essex; M. Van Duesen, Hudson, and Robert A. Franks, Essex.

It's the little things that you can't see; that don't show to the eye; they make a collar short lived if omitted. We don't omit them in the

TRADE MARK

Red-Man

LARGEST LOUDEST LONGEST LAUGHS

OF YOUR LIFE AT THE



Still whooping 'er up! Put 5000 suits into a \$15 Sale yesterday, so there's lots doing yet.

Summer mixtures, outings and serges. Savings of \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 \$10.00 and \$13.00.

But the \$15 bargains aren't the "whole show" by any means! Look at the suits that are now \$20 and \$25.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY, Three Broadway Stores Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

BROOKLYN TROOPS MANEUVER.

28d and 47th Regiments in Theoretical Fights at Pine Plains.

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 16.—All of the militia worked hard on various problems preparatory to the big maneuvers tomorrow. This morning was spent in regimental battalion drill, but this afternoon the Brooklyn troops maneuvered by regiments in all parts of the reservation. The Forty-seventh Infantry went out this afternoon in two detachments, two battalions under Major Baldwin composed the Red army, while another commanded by Major Bachman made up the Blue army.

The Blue army was protecting quarters, masters' supplies stored at Four Corners, about a mile and a half from the camp. The defending force protected themselves from surprise by sending out Cosmo outposts. The attack of the Red forces was made in the modern zigzag fashion which was successful during the Russo-Japanese war. The regular instructor who witnessed the attack praised the work of the regiment.

The Twenty-third Regiment also went out this afternoon in two detachments. The object was to protect the trenches and the line of intrenchment had been Major D. B. Blanton advanced to the attack with the remaining two battalions of the regiment. Under cover of the trench undergrowth, the troops poured a theoretical murderous fire on the intrenched soldiers. By a clever flank movement he would have captured the entire line of intrenchment had not Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, the umpire, ordered the recall to be sounded. This was to do away with the possibility of an incident which very apt to happen in hand to hand fighting.

At 4 this afternoon lightning struck the telephone wire running into camp, slightly injuring the operator. The Brooklyn troops have obtained permission to leave for home Friday night.

Supreme Court Justice Goff refused yesterday to allow a claim of William Keatney, chief clerk under Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, for \$105 fees as commissioner of estimate in a street opening case. A city employee can't hold another job, but Keatney thought he ought to have his fees for meetings he had attended, because they were at the noon hour when he was working on his own time.

Haffen's Chief Clerk Can't Collect \$105.

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